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On the whole, the Republicans are enjoying the holidays in a calmer frame of mind than are the 500,000 Democrats whinnying for the Cleveland provender.

A FEW of the large-sized Democrats who want no offices are permitted to see Mr. Cleveland, but he is not at home to the postoffice-begging variety, nor to the Isaac P. Gray size. EVERY million dollars of gold that

goes abroad brings back a million dollars' worth of American interest-bearing securities. At the present time many millions of gold can be spared, If timid people do not become alarmed.

AMERICAN papers are having much to say about Canada, because its people are not content with their environment, but the Canadian will read many columns before he will come across a desire to have the Dominion at any

ONE Democratic paper, the New York World, has criticised the action of the Democratic House increasing Mexican pensions 50 per cent., but those like the Courier-Journal, which have abused Union pensioners, seem not to have noticed that such action has been taken.

THOSE who claim to know assert that Mr. Cleveland is devoting his energies to compass the defeat of Chairman Murphy as United States Senator for the reason that he sees in his election two Senators from his own State who, considering the closeness of the two parties in the Senate, will be able to defeat the confirmation of New York appointments.

If the exchange of merchandise during the Christmas season is to continue to increase as it has during the past six years, those who are anxious to secure a delivery in advance of that day should deposit it in the postoffice or expressoffice about Thanksgiving day. The failure is not due to the postal service or the express companies, for the reason that there is a limit to the distributive capacity of both, as there is to most finite agencies.

If the Republicans elect Senators in California, Montana and Wyoming, as now seems probable, the Senate, after March 4, will stand: Republicans, 43; Democrats, 41: Populists, 4. This is upon the assumption that the Populists will elect Senators in Kansas and Nebraska. This will make it necessary for the Democrats to continue to coddle the Populists as they did in the new States during the campaign by direction of Mr. Cleveland's national committee.

THE fact that the Supreme Court of Montana has directed the canvassing board in that State to canvass the hitherto rejected vote of Box Elder precinct, which will give the Republicans the one majority needed to elect a United States Senator, makes history of the case a matter of interest. When the State canvassers reached the vote of Box Elder precinct, they threw it out because five persons made affidavit that they received bribes and because sixteen illegal votes had been received and counted. The law provides that the State canvassers shall not go behind the face of the returns, which they did. The casting out of the Box Elder return gave the Democratic candidate an election. while the counting of it would elect the Republican. If the illegal votes are taken from the Republican candidate, he still has a majority. This is one of the cases where the Republicans were trying to "steal a Legislature."

GOVERNOR FLOWER, of New York, is again being criticised for expressing a purpose to re-appoint Maynard to the Court of Appeals. The New York Bar Association, by a vote of 150 to 6, has just declared that his appointment is one not fit to be made, and the better portion of the press is against him. He was appointed last January, under protest, but subsequently it was proved by the testimony of a Democratic clerk in the office of the Controller that Mr. Maynard had taken an official letter which was the amended return which a judge of the Supreme Court had ordered a county clerk to send to the Secretary of State and the Controller, as the law requires, to be presented to the State Board of Canvassers. If either of these returns had reached that board, a Republican candidate for Senator would have been declared elected. But the Hill conspirators prevented either return being delivered. The clerk who was compelled to send the return intercepted the copy addressed to the Secretary of State, and Mr. Maynard went to the Controller's office and took the other, telling the clerk that it was misdirected. This theft seated a Democrat, whom the Supreme Court declared in effect was not elected. That | tions of the case and in the time they

theft gave the Democracy control of had. The trouble is they have had to the Legislature, which gerrymandered | do the work of two years in a few the State and secured another Democratic Senator. And now, with these facts before him as sworn testimony by Democratic officials, Governor Flower has announced that he proposes to fill another vacancy in the highest court of New York with this letter-stealer. This indecency seems not to rouse the indignation of the New York World and other papers, which are laboring to excite themselves over their charge of stealing States by Republicans.

KEEP THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD. While Republicans may not always agree with ex-Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, all those who have given the subject any consideration will indorse his opinion that it is much better for the Republicans in the Senate and elsewhere to let the Democrats have control than to make any combination with the Populists. It would simply be a combination to dispose of about a hundred subordinate positions, and for no other purpose. Any combination for such a purpose would result in no good to the public service, but on the contrary would take to Washington, as subordinate officials for the Senate, a lot of men who are either hopeless cranks or chronic office-seekers without character or capacity. Such a combination would disgust thousands of intelligent Republicans who believe that the party has a more important mission during the next four years than combining with political tramps to control a few petty offices. There is no one issue upon which Republicans and the Populist leaders can unite. Republicans could not unite with them on a platform to secure honest elections with a fair count, since the Populist leaders in the South declared, with an air of satisfachad helped to cheat the colored man of that section of his right of suffrage, and for that reason they knew how to restore it to him. In the present attempt control of the Legislature, by having Republican members, elected by a decided majority, cast out by the courts on the pretext that they were postmasters in small villages when voted for, proves that it would be folly to make a combination with them, if simply to destroy such wrongs as the gerrymander in Indiana and other States. The leaders of a party who would get control of a legislature on such a pretext cannot be trusted. The mere fact of such a combination would keep thousands of Republicans from the polls because they would believe that such recognition would strengthen a party whose cardinal theories are heresies which threaten good government and the public welfare. The mission of the Republican party is as important now as when it controlled the government; and it can only be fulfilled by being true to the ideas which called it into existence and to the defense of good government. It embodies a vast preponderance of the intelligence of the North, which, even if in a minority, can hold in check and in the end defeat the party which has made war upon the prosperity of the country for thirty years, opposed every policy that has justified its wisdom by actual experience, and seeks now, as in the past, to maintain its power by the suppression of suffrage in the South and gerrymanders and similar expedients in the North. The party of Lincoln, Grant and Morton can render the country as important a service now, in the minority, as it did during the war, or when it stood for the maintenance of the national credit and for the resumption of specie payments, but it cannot render that service by associating with politi-

cal mountebanks. ORGANIZATION INDISPENSABLE.

A writer in the New York Tribune maintains that with a full vote the Republicans have a majority in that State, and that all that is necessary to prove it is a thorough organization that will bring out a full vote. To this end he urges an enrollment of all the Republicans in the State, each one to pay, say, one dollar a year to constitute a party fund to pay for the services of a permanent chairman and secretary of the State committee, to be elected annually. "The chairman," continues the writer, 'should be in receipt of a comfortable salary-large enough to command a man of executive ability and a hustler. He ought not to be engaged in a large business of his own. There would be work enough, if well done, to occupy all his time, and if he doesn't do it, get a man who will. He should be elected by delegates from the several districts, each district given as many votes as it is entitled to, the pro rata division based upon the preceding election. He should have the power of removing and appointing his cabinet, staff or district leaders, in order to bring each section of the city up to its best possible show-

Such suggestions are in order in this State as well as in New York. The result of the last two elections in this State justifies a belief that with a full vote and fair count, by which is meant a count of all the Republican ballots cast and not the rejection of several thousands on technicalities, the Republicans would carry the State. But it is idle to expect a full vote without thorough organization. This implies, what the writer in the Tribune evidently had in mind, an organization that would work the year round, between campaigns as well as during campaigns. Right there is the weak point in the Republican organization in this State. It is practically dead about twenty months out of twenty-four. No chairman and no committee can do the work of two years in four or five months. Positively, the worst time in the world to make votes is during a campaign, and yet that is the only time we have any organization. No fault can be found with our committees in recent years, or with the chairmen and secretaries. They have been efficient, energetic and unselfish, and have done all that possibly could have been done by anybody under the circumstances. They did all that was possible to do under the condi-

months. If the Republicans of Indiana would employ a competent chairman, pay him a salary that would justify him in giving his time to the work, keep the committee headquarters open permanently and distribute good Republican literature between campaigns, they would soon be celebrating victories instead of lamenting defeats.

FORTUNATE IN ITS FUES.

It is very fortunate for the French republic in this crisis that the two claimants for control are contemptible and that one is the foe of the other. The Bonapartists are as effectual a check upon the so-called Legitimists as the Republicans to either. Both have been foes to the people of France. The extravagance and corruption, as well as the utter incapacity, of the Bourbons constitute the history of the period of its power, while the rule of Napoleon III left a record of corruption which culminated in the incapacity which led to the defeat of the French in the Franco-German war. Corruption so honey-combed the affairs of the empire under Napoleon that when France found itself in a war with Germany, of the Emperor's seeking, it found itself with an unequipped army, poorly armed, ineffectively led, saddled with a commissariat that could not furnish rations, and with an ordnance bureau which left armies to fight battles without ammunition. Contractors had even been permitted to palm off upon the government inferior arms and equipments. It was the corruption of the Napoleonic regime that was chiefly responsible for the crushing defeat which France suffered. As for the sons of Plon Plon and the Count of Paris, they are balated claimants of a regime that tion, before the late election, that they | France rejected, in the first instance, a hundred years ago, and has re-rejected twice since. The French people, who have had twenty years of the better control of the republic, will not go back of the Populist leaders in Kansas to get | to rulers rejected because they were corrupt and held to the dogmas of the sixteenth century. It is fortunate for the republic not only that the two claiming houses are in disrepute, but that each is now fighting the other and that they divide the foes of the republic. Meantime the President of the republic is pursuing a vigorous policy which will restore tranquillity and lead to the punishment of corruptionists and disturbers, if no unforeseen exigency

NINE out of ten of your Democratic masculine friends would be glad to have a copy of the "Blue Book" for a Christmas present.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Republicans generally have not put the Democratic place-seekers at over 500,000, but Mr. Watterson's newspaper is a much better authority.

UNDER the caption "Baldwin's Bosh the Logansport Journal, published in the city where the Judge has lived many years, sets forth the character and peculiarities of the Judge in the following realistic

Judge Baldwin delivered an address before the Progress Club at Indianapolis a few evenings ago in which he fully sustained his reputation as a vagarist. As the Journal said some time ago to some stable object, he can make a beautiful splash. His ideas are not rudders which guide but paint which makes the rudders attractive He is simply a word artist ready to gorgeously paint the palace or the peanut stand as he is paid for it or as his whims suggest. In his posing as the friend of the laboring men, Judge Baldwin makes himself particularly ridiculous. Every one in Logansport knows that if Judge Baldwin had his own way one man in the United States would own all the property, and the rest would pay all the taxes. It is hardly necessary to say that the one man's name would be Baldwin. Judge Baldwin has yet to perform his first act of friendship for the working classes, and until he has done something in this line his professions will sound very hollow.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER has been elected honory vice-president of the Egyptian exploration fund—a special honor that was enjoyed in succession by James Russell Lowell and George William Curtis.

Pope Leo XIII owns a pearl left to him by his predecessor on the throne of St. Peter, which is worth £20,000, and the chain of thirty-two pearls owned by the Empress Frederick is estimated at £35,000. MRS. TALMAGE is the fortunate possessor of a Russian sable cloak which, when worn, reaches down to her feet. Her husband gained something more than the mere friendsbip of the Czar by his visit to Rus-

PRESIDENT HARRISON is a physiognomist. He has great confidence in his ability to read character through the expressions of the human face. There is a fascination for him in the pursuit of his theoretical science.

ONE of the new army captains just appointed by President Harrison fought in the civil war, and had been a first lieutenant since 1870. Another had been a first lieutenant since 18.5. The American army is the worst in the world for promotion. ONCE while canvassing his State, during a political season, John Quincy Adams was approached by a well-to-do farmer, who mtroduced himself and said: "Mr. Adams. I'm glad to meet you; my wife remembers you well; she was in your family when you were a boy, and often combed your hair." Well," said Mr. Adams, sharply, "I suppose she combs yours now."

BERNHARDT'S crazy lover, Benatre, has just died in an asylum. He was a minor official of the municipality of Paris, and became enomored of the actress from seeing her on the stage. Neglect of business and imploring letters resulted, but they did not affect her. He endured her contempt, however, until she married M. Damala. He hen had to be taken to Bicetre and there he has died, having never recovered from his hopeless passion.

MOULVIE RAFINDDIN AHMAD, the present instructor of Queen Victoria in Hidustani, prints an article in a London magazine in which he says of his pupil that she has "a mind so deep that she might have given the world a great philosophical work," or "a sensational novel of high reputation." He praises her political talent. and also declares that the people of the United States, who worship at no alter but that of genius, venerate the Queen's name. SUSAN B. ANTHONY is of the opinion that

we are on the verge of an era of unmarried women. Our civilization, she says, is changing. Daughters cannot be supported at home and there is nothing there to busy them. The women used to spin and weave. make carpets and soap, but now all that is done for them in the factories. Young men do not make enough money to support their wives, and there is such a craze for dissipation among them that the women would rather go into a store for almost nothing

than to marry. THE death of Leopold Merse, of Boston, recalls the trap which Major McKinley set for him in a tariff debate in Congress several years ago, when they were both members of that body. The Buckeye statesman secretly procured from the Bostonian's own store a \$10 suit of clothes. marked "all wool," and packed them away in his desk. He then enticed Mr. Morse into a discussion and led him to say that | under the tariff an all-wool suit could not be made and sold for anything like \$10.

Thereupou Major McKinley fished out the garments and told where they came from. Much merriment ensued.

THE new Century Club of Philadelphia, which is constantly enlarging its field of usefulness, now has a committee of ladies who will give or secure legal advice for workingwomen free of charge. One evening a week they invite all women "working in shops, factories, offices or those who are in straitened circumstances and require legal advice on any matters, to make their cases known." The committee tirst tries all reasonable means to gain justice for its clients before legal procedure. It provides council and court charges free to those who are not able to pay a lawyer and who have claims that must be settled in

MATTHEW ARNOLD once said that almost everybody acknowledged the existence of a charm in an American woman-"a charm which you find in almost all of them, wherever you go." The charm he attributes to a perfectly natural manner-"a manner neither self-conscious, artificial nor constrained." Furthermore, he considers that the manner has become inseparable to American women in general, because, unlike their English sisters, they know no presence of a class above them critically inclined. Circles may exist, he admits, but the average American woman is as happy and unconcerned as if this were far from being the case.

ME. CHARLES DE LESSEPS, who was arrested in Paris the other day in connection with the Panama Canal scandal, is one of the two sons of the old Count de Lesseps by his first marriage. He is now more than fifty years old, and was for a long time the vice-president of the Panama Canal Company. M. Marins Fontane, who is also under arrest, became the private secretary of Count de Lesseps in 1857. Through the influence of the Count he became general secretary of the Suez and Panama Canal Companies. M. Fontane has devoted considerable time to literature, also essays and a history of the Suez Canal. His most pretentions work, however, is his "Universal History," now in the course of publication. The history is to comprise seventeen volumes, of which five have appeared up to the present time.

THE FUTURE OF PARTIES.

Republicanism Stands for Justice and Sound Principles, and Most Win in the End.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal There has been very much rejoicing over the results of late election as indicating the permanent placing in power of the Democracy and an end to its successful opposition on the one hand and disappointment-unpleasant forebodings of the possible death of the Republican party by some—on the other. And even suggestions of abandonment and moving with a new party have come to a few. But both views are extreme and unwarranted by the facts. The total vote in the national contest ust closed was 12,048,707, of which the successul candidate received 5,561,734, being in round numbers 063,000 short of a majority of the votes cast. In other words, 6,487,000, or nearly 54 per cent. of the people of the United States, preferred other men and measures to the successful ones. Not very much to glory over, it seems to me; not a very brilliant victory for Democratic men and measures; no very great uprising of the people in their favor, and in itself no very substantial reason for believing their position permanent, or thinking the Republican party dead.

The conditions of this year will not likey exist again in many years. There were four supposed solids and two other aggressive parties against it-the "solid South. the only existing evidence of Republican dereliction of duty, and will not be corrected by the successful party coming into power; the solid liquer interest, which henceforth will the against any respectable law and order party, because organized to act regardless of all measures except their own, the right to ply their profitable, but debasing, business with the least possible hindrance and greatest possible profit. The solid oburch, as the impression seemed to be that because Harrison was in favor of our free public schools he therefore was opposedd to Catholics: (with the late announcement of the church on the school question this will hardly occur again,) and the supposed solid labor element. It was reported and believed, whether true or not, that the Republican candidate for Vicepresident was the proprietor of a "scab" printing office, and what does the superior qualification of the principal candidate, the importance of protection, sound finances, good government and prosperous country weigh against the obligation to "spot" a "scab?" Plain, bonest, industrious, sober men who have been and are still Republicans in principle, voted against the ticket because they could not vote for it with a "non-union" candidate upon it "without violating their oath." It is hardly probable that all these four solids

will again exist. Now of the aggressive parties. Of the entire vote, only 277,791 were cast for national Prohibition, less than 3 1/3 per cent Is it imaginable that this small per cent will ever be able to find a majority in favor of this-above all other issues? If this were possible with a bare majority, would there be any effective enforcement of the principle? We, in Indianapolis, cannot enforce even the few restrictive measures against the evils of intemperance; how could we enforce prohibitive measures all over this vast domain when a majority of the voters use, and would not be willing to do withvoters out, ssimulants? Is it not time these 277,000 voters should abandon their effort for the far-distant possible (almost impossible) good, and come back to the party of sound principles endeavoring to secure some more immediate limiting of the crying evil? These thousands of votes with the wasted energy to secure them, applied to the kepublican cause, would have made a very material reduction in Democracy's majority, if not have destroyed it altogether. Will sensible people continue such waste

and folly another yearf But the death-knell of the Republican party is sounded by the People's party. is to take the reins of government and drive for the people. "See what we have done! Over one million members already enlisted, as shown by the votes!" Is there sufficient ground for such assurance? It is true that, of the entire vote cast, about one in twelve fell to this party, but they were not all in favor of its measnres: many of them were recorded there to beat Harrison and thus elect Cleveland. I think it safe to say oneeighth of the Populist vote was of this kind, secured by fusion, leaving 907,000 People's party votes, less than 7.3 per cent, of the whole vote cast. Not eight men in a handred voted with the party approving its measures. Rather a small capital upon which to predict such large results as obtaining the reins of government. A very small basis for boasting. Will each of these eight men be able to secure tiftyone, a majority? With honest convictions unity of interest, sound measures and singieness of purpose it might be done, but without these there seems little probability. A glance at the party and its measures will reveal its inherent weakness. Its spirit is envy of the prospering and hatred of the well-to-do. The rich man, according to this party, is a tyrant and thief, and the office-holder is corrupt and treacherous. The underlying purpose is to get where those they malign are. ostensibir to weaken the power of the rich and prevent others from becoming so by creating an abundance of money, at least \$50 per capita of population as circulating nedium. Three billion two hundred and fifty million dollars issued (made, they say, by the government only and loaned by it to borrowers, with ample security, at by per cent. interest per annum. Will this accomplish the purpose! Would not the thrifty man who can accumulate a thousand dollars more than his neighbors, when the quantity of money is small, accumulate proportionately more when it is largel "Borrowers with ample security," only "land or unperishable prodnce"-farmers. Are these the poor, to be benefited by the abundance of money; these advantages over all others, given to prevent them from getting rich? Separate this measure, the main one of the platform, from all others. Seeing its evident partiality and inevitable effect, how many of the nine hundred thousand voters of the People's party would oppose it? Especially when it is remembered all this abundance of money, this immense number of dollars, are paper dollars without a promise or intrinsic value! How many of these voters

would favor putting into the hands of pro-

unnatural and unreasonable prices for a food we must all have? And how many reflecting, manly men would favor such a measure of undue power to a favored class, even themselves? Who would be willing for this great government to embark in such an enterprise of favoritism and partiality? And how many of twelve million voters would, upon sober second thought, consent to exchange the gold and silver money we now have for valuless paper without promise? Yet this is the purpose the wonderful reform party will insugurate when it gets in power! It is not a metal money party, but a paper money one. It hates gold with a true hatred, and silver in pro-portion to its power. It is true it had a free coinage of silver plank in its platform but it was only a bait with which to catch the wealthy mine-owner—(who was willing to take a dollar for every 60 cents' worth of silver he possessed)—and his influence, and it caught him. But would be be willing to support a measure that would deprive him of the privilege of getting more than 2 per cent. for his money's use, being from 200 to 400 per cent. less than its present market value! And how many silver men would favor a currency not based on coin! Would one of the hundred thousand coin State

voters? On the other hand, how many out-

side of the silver-mining States would, on

reflection, favor giving the silver-owner or legislating for him to obtain 66 per cent. more for his product than its market value,

while all others must accept that for It is needless to multiply references; these are characteristic. There is no plank in the party's platform upon which all its members could intelligently stand. It is a party of malcontents, each one looking narrowly to his own interest, regardless of the general welfare. Here, then, we see no unity of interest, no generous motives, no measures to commend them to the general judgment and enthusiasm tending to secure their adoption; and so, no element of growing strength; no promise of future victory to the party promulgating them. On the contrary, it is filled with the elements of its own disintregation, and without any sound policies or valuable principles to commend it to a discriminating people, and is, therefore, no menace to the par-ty of sound principles, standing for the general welfare and equal rights of all, regardless of prejudice, position, power and cliques. There can be no permanent success for a party of negation, no lasting victory built on prejudice and aggressive in the interest of error and the advocacy of unsound measures; no permanent existence for a party whose purposes are impossible of attainment. And if, as is now almost certain, the successful party praves false to its promises, deceiving and disappoint ing its friends in not obtaining what they voted for, the future possibilities of the grand old party are most bright and promising. Standing for equal rights in the defense of the lives, and property, and peace of oppressed citizens, and for sound, impartial policies, it will be invincible to all THOMAS J. VATER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24.

QUESTION'S OF THE TIME.

Emil Willbrandt Discusses Issues Prensented

by Judge Baldwin and Mr. Stechhan. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals The majority of the editorials appearing in the Indianapolis Journal characterize the writer to be a man of principle, of liberal and broadgauge ideas, and to be a leader in the school of philosophy to-day advocated by

so many of our thinking men, who prefer to judge phenomena of to-day in the light of their reason rather than the gloom of old traditions and superstitions. The ideas are invariably advanced in such a way that they leave room for thought and stimulate investigation. That the edi torial on the speech of Judge Baldwin before the Progress Club was no exception to the rule is evinced by the fact of the general comment it has caused and the replies it has evoked, one of which, appearing this morning, and from a prominent business man, has determined me to write you of my hearty appreciation of your efforts and to reply to

several of his statements. His ideas are such as we have heard incessantly, but in a variety of forms, from the leaders of the Socialistic societies and the Populite parties. In beginning he touches on the social question, has a word or two to say on political economy, then on politics, and ends by advocating govern-mental control of the railroads, the telegraph and all patural monopolies, the bringing about of which is the aim of all Socialists, as the first step of declaring all men equal and an equal division of all existing wealth. We have in our country today men of foreign birth, or at least of foreign ideas, who have left their countries in order to obtain greater liberty and the advantages of our liberal government and institutions, who, no sooner had they set foot on our shores and looked around them, than they immedately thought the goverment could be greatly improved if managed according to their ideas of the fitness of things, with their minds all warped from the monarchistic training they had received, and who would at once ad vocate the paternal system of government in vogue in Germany and Russia, and at once abuse the liberty granted them here by infringing on the rights of their neigh-bors. The educated foreigner becomes the leader, and the unthinking laborer, al though earning two and three times what he did in his native land, easily becomes bis follower. Of the demagogue of pollitics, the man who cannot win a place in the foremost party or parties and who resorts to making this class of speeches to win votes, or to keep his fences in repair, the least we can say is best. Mr. Otto Steehhan, in his article advocat-

ing the facts (f) which Judge Baldwin arrived at from his statistics, begins by lamenting the fact that we have to a certain extent a distinction of classes in our population, and gives the causes of distinction as being differin attire, associations, speech education and bebits. He need only to have mentioned the last two, education and breeding, for a man's associations, speech and habits are always consistent with them. His attire often depends on the condition of his pocket-book, which, in turn, depends more on his education than anything else. It is true that we have a very small percentage of population who ape foreign customs to the extent that a person's value and acceptability depend entirely on the ancestors of which he can boast. But what right, or even what desire, has the man who works for his hving, the laboring man, the active business man, to be admitted into their exclusive carcles! Should be not rather be glad that they form distinct societies so they can give their entire attention to their own enjoyments, and not obtrude themselves on him and his business! What desire has the laboring man who is content in the evening to read the news of the day at his own fireside with his wife and children, to attend Delsarte lectures, or his wife to attend dress-reform lectures, or what desire has the representative American working man to attend meetings and listen to harangues against capital by wild-eyed and long-haired foreigners and political demagogues, and then adjourn to the nearest saloon to spend as much as they have earned that day? There is as much class distinction between the working man with a home of his own or partly paid for in a building and loan association, and the other working man who is greatly agiprevailing high price of beer, as there is between a member of the four hundred and an active business man. And there should be, It is all a matter of education and in-

That the foreigner who has probably been financially assisted that he may come to America, and who expects to pick up dollars in the street, will envy his more prosperous employers and neighbors, is undoubtedly true, but he is now in a land where, if he has the same intelligence and industry, he can acquire the same wealth. He should glory in the fact that he is living in a country where his character, reputation and possessions are only limited by his ability.

It was with great amusement that I read, early in Mr. Stechhan's article, of the great injustice done the poor man by the laws and lawyers of this country, and then, at the close, his advocacy of governmental control of our industries, which would very much more place them under the jurisdiction of the very laws he opposes. The laws are often abused, and perhaps a wealthy corporation as often deprives a poor man of his dues, by wearing him out, as the poor man, through a jury of his peers, gets a ducers of grain the power to corner the large recompense from the corporation for

market by holding until they could secure small damages; but the man who says our laws are in the interest of the rich is no American, and is an injury to his com-

The fact that leading magazines and newspapers publish frequently the writings of socialistic thinkers is because they are not very expensive, as reformers of this class are usually prolific writers as well as thinkers, and like to see their names in print, and because it is the duty of editors to publish the news of the day. But if Mr. Stechhan believes that editors stand responsible for what they publish he is laboring under a delusion, and if he gives it a moment's thought he can readily see that strikes are caused as often by teachings such as he expounds as from real grievances.

There are many more statements in his article that I might refer to, but it is need-

leas. It is only necessary to say, in conclusion, that it is on a par with all such writings, and would be amusing if it were not for the fact that they are dangerous. The fact that a man, with strict industry and an intelligent understanding of the laws of supply and demand, can accumulate many millions in a life-time, is not nearly as dangerous as the fact that there are men in this country urging the laboring mer to revolt and take their wealth as spoils or urging them to vote for a government that will take their possessions and manage them. If a man accumulates a hundred million by the time he dies, it is then divided into a number of parts as his will directs and in two or three generations it has been so much divided that it will be hard to find a portion of it. This very fact, that a man can accumulate large possessions, which these agitators use as an illustration of the inequality of the laws, is of great advantage to the country. Any man who will accumulate this amount of money must be a man of exceptional business ability, and as his wealth must be invested, his ability and wealth makes it possible for him to perfect the business it is invested in in the best possible way. For what Commodore Vanderbilt did in the pioneer days of railroading we should cheerfully grant him the wealth he accumulated, and every honor, and even Jay Gould perfected the telegraph and the Missouri Pacific and other railroad systems in way that otherwise could not have been done. Fifty years from now Jay Gould's millions, of which we have heard so much, will not be thought of, but perhaps some other unfortunate will be stood up as a mark for the denunciations of kickers, who know not for what they are kicking, and of reformers, who would reform things in a left-banded way-that is, make things worse than they are. One word more, the less paternal government we have and the less labor legisla-

always adjust itself to the immutable law of supply and demand-the better it will be for every inhabitant of this country. EMIL WILLBRANDT. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24.

The Poor Man and the Courts.

To the Editor of the Indianapoils Journals I do not wish to imply that our courte are corrupt, and that on that account the

poor man cannot obtain justice, nor do I believe that the fault nes entirely with our laws, although they genenerally favor the capitalist, but I desire to be understood that the necessary steps to be taken by a client in a lawsuit of any importance present so many obstacles and are surrounded with so many objectionable features that in nine cases out of ten the poor client refrains from making the attempt to obtain justice in the courts. It is the generally secepted idea that whatever tide in a lawauit employs the best legal salent is going to be successful, regardless the law involved, and experience bears out this reasoning. With this fact M view, and the further fact that no lawyer of reputation will take a case on simple promises, based on the outcome of a contemplated suit, what chance has the poor man to obtain his just duest What poor man is able to give the necessary bond for costs in one court to say nothing of doing the same in a higher court if successful in the lower. What poor man can carry his case to the Supreme Court, no matter how just his cause may be? What poor man can afford to lose his wages, on which he is dependent for a living, by attending a prolonged trial? These are points which I desire to make and they are of the most vital importance in my argument so well known to lawyers and corporations that they are need successfully in order to force a com-promise in cases where they are convinced that a possible lawsuit would go against their interest. len't it reasonable to suppose that with all of these obstacles before him the poor man usually accepte the pittance offered him by way of compromise rather than go to the courts in order to obtain justice! This is the reason why the poor man seldom goes to court. The majority of cases are compromised, generally at the terms of the corporation. It a case reaches a lower court it very seldom is carried to a higher. This proves that my assertion in the main is true and cases in point can be cited if you desire to know of them. Whenever our courts are so constituted that the machinery employed is less cumbersome and consequently less expensive, and whenever our laws are simplified and made to apply to all slike in its broadest sense, so adjusted as to meet our changed social condition, then the poor man can hope to obtain justice in our courts, not until then. Even an "unjust grievance" will then be decided on its merit. OTTO STECHHAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 25.

DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE.

Charitable Institutions Are Now Costing the State Over \$1,000,000 a Year.

The people of Indiana are, no doubt, desirons of doing all they can to care for and protect those who are so unfortunate as to need the care of the State. Under Democratic management it does look, however, that the amount spent for each person in these institutions is enormous. It is propably at least double the amount spent by the average family of Hancock or any other county on each individual member of said family. The fact is the Republican does not believe that the money is spent so much on the inmates, as it is on the high salaried officers, hosts of attendants with soft snaps, fine carriages, horses, furniture, etc., for said officers and attendants. It has cost the tax-payers of Indiana for these three years \$6,223,648.42, or an average of \$1,074,549.80 each year. The following figures show the total maintenance per capits for the year ending Oct. 81, 1802. The average of the four insaue hospitals is \$205.85, Deaf and Dumb Institute, \$214.32; Blind Institute, \$226.49; Soldiers and Sail-ors' Orphans Home, \$173.79; School for Feeble Minded, \$198.30. This gives an average of over \$200 for the maintenance of each person looked after by the charities of the State. Does the average family in this county, consisting of parents and three children, spend over \$1,000 per year for their living, or about half of that. If the inmates received all the benefits the taxpayers would not need to growl, but the trouble is too much of it goes to the maintenance of the officers and their helpers, with their soft and luxurious anaps. Some may say that the positions are hard ones, but are you personally acquainted with many who have voluntarily resigned! Some have been bounced who reported around their home that they resigned. These institutions will be before the logislature this winter with piteous pleas for money, more money, big money. So, taxpavers, get ready to shell out; you will have to foot the bill made by the Demooratio legislatures.

The G. A. R. and the Monument. Clay County Enterprise.

There is a good deal being said and printed in regard to the Union soldiers' and sailors' monument, now near completion at Indianapolis. Our feeling is that if any part of the monument is to be devoted to perpetuating the memwar with Mexico, the sooner the Grand Army withdraws from any connection with the monument the better. The design of the monument, and the only design, was for the soldiers for the Union in the rebellion, and we are opposed to its being used for any other purpose. The officers should be held strictly to the original and only inten-

tion of the structure. Time Enough Then.

Again there is some talk of electing the President by a direct vote of the people. Even if this were a wise scheme it would be premature. The first thing to do is to let all the voters vote. When this is accomplished there will be time to talk of direct and indirect voting.